

BELLEVUE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1856.

We would respectfully request our Correspondents to hand in their communications on or before, Tuesday morning. Neglect to do so may cause their postponement till the following week.

Claim Association Meeting.

At a meeting of the Bellevue and Platte Valley Claim Association, it was Resolved, That the members be requested to make a plat of their several claims, showing as near as possible, their connection with the Government Survey, and also the streams and roads that pass through or bound them, so that a map may be made for the use of the Association, and that such plats be handed to the Secretary as soon as possible.

JOSEPH DYSON, President.
W. H. COOK, Secretary.

Bellevue Election.

CORRECTION.—L. L. Bowen, James Allan House.—Charles Holloway, Silas A. Strickland, Joseph Dyson, John Finney. We are pleased in reading over the above list of names to see that Bellevue is represented by such good and true men. We are proud to see her at last take her place among the Councils of Nebraska. She has long deserved it, and with such Representatives she will honor her position and secure her rights.—[Nebraska City News.]

Snow.

Our citizens were visited on Monday last by a slight fall of snow, which lays on the ground at the time of working off our paper. There is not, however, sufficient to allow of the running of sleighs, and therefore, with the exception of those who enjoy snow-balling, it is of very little advantage to anybody, and only makes it very bad walking.

Fires.

Every paper we receive is filled with details of fires, some of which are very destructive, and we again caution our citizens to be careful of their fires, as there is nothing that will stop this destructive element, if it once gets in our midst.

Earthquake at Malta.

On Sunday the 25th of October, at eleven minutes before 2 o'clock, A. M., the Islands of Malta and Gozo were visited by shocks of an earthquake, so violent in their nature, and so long in their duration, that the oldest inhabitants do not remember ever to have experienced anything so severe. The first shock made itself perceptible by a tremendous motion, similar to that caused by the passing of a heavy gun carriage a thousand times repeated, accompanied by a rumbling noise, of distant thunder, which rapidly increased in violence until every building trembled. Scarcely a minute had elapsed, when a more violent shock, accompanied by a louder noise, occurred. The alarm occasioned was general throughout town and country.

Men, women and children, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, issued from every house, rushed into the streets and made their way to the squares, and other spaces, which soon became full of people. The sentry at the Treasury left his post and ran to the main guard, which he turned out, under the impression that shells were being thrown into the town by an enemy from some steam fleet. The two shocks, the interval being so brief as to be incalculable, lasted two minutes. In the city of Valetta scarcely a building escaped injury, and all corner structures have more particularly suffered. Of the Roman Catholic churches those of San Giacomo, St. Orsola, and St. Dominic appear to have suffered most.

At Florina, and in each of the three cities, as well as in the harbor, the shocks were felt with considerable vigor, and at Sengels, Cospicua, and Vittoriosa, many of the buildings are injured. Persons on board ships in the port describe the effect of the earthquake, as felt by them, as of letting go the ship's boats from the davits by the run, only much stronger. The sea receded two feet and a half. The night had been without a breath of air, with a sultry sensation, the sea, perfectly calm, and the moon shining in a clear sky with a brightness that seemed to transform night into day, it being within twenty-one hours of full moon.

At Civita Vecchia, in the interior of the island, all the churches, monasteries, nunneries and hospitals, (the church of St. Augustine excepted,) sustained greater or less damage. The dome of the cathedral is rent, so as to admit the light, and the belfry is much shaken.

In Malta it is usual to ring the bells of the churches on occasion of imminent danger, and on Sunday, soon after the shocks had ceased, a burst of tinutular sounds was everywhere to be heard.

On the same day, a Te Deum or thanksgiving was chanted in all the churches, to which was added the ceremony of the holy sacrament, and sermons were delivered to crowded congregations. So impressed were the natives with the common persuasion that a repetition of the phenomenon would occur at the expiration of twenty-four hours, that few went to their beds on the following night until after the clock had struck two, remaining until then from sunset on the squares, bastions and parade grounds, grain fosse at Florina, Marina, and other places more secure than under roof. Sentinels report a great red glare in the heavens to have preceded the outbreak, and all the market dogs joined chorus in a yell and howl for an hour or two previous. The thermometer stood at about 74, and the barometer at 30.11. There was a slight fall in both shortly after.

Independence is the noblest of all possessions.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Experiments are being made on several of the French railroads, of certain apparatus destined to enable the substitution of coke by coal. One apparatus consisting of a number of elevated grates, which rise one above another in successive layers, and form a species of stairs, is found to possess particular merits—it produces scarcely any smoke, and by means of this system a decided economy will be obtained by the use of coal instead of coke.

There are engines manufactured by several individuals in this country, (one in particular made by Ross Winans, of Baltimore,) burns coal in the best manner, and without quite so many fixes as the above, and we think our manufacturers had better send a sample of their engines to France for inspection.—Ed.

IVAN GOLOVIN, a well known Russian exile, author of several works on Russia, and lately editor of a small paper in London, has been permitted to return to Russia at his request, but on condition that he would not reside either at St. Petersburg or Moscow, and would enter the service of France.

The "Independence" of Brussels, says: "As a Pilot-boat, which had just taken a vessel to sea from Ostend, was returning into port, the master saw something floating upon the water, which upon examination was found to be a lady, whose head was kept above water by her creoline petticoat.

The Stockholm journals state, that the proposal of erecting at Wittenberg, (Prussia,) a statue of Melancthon by the side of that of Luther, was so favorably received that thousands of persons immediately subscribed for it.

In a letter from Berlin, of the 2nd, it is stated positively, that the marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England will take place on the 15th of October, 1857, the anniversary of the birth-day of the Prince.

It is reported that a large company is forming in Paris to supply the public with wine, milk, bread, groceries, fruits and other adjuncts to the dinner table, at prices more reasonable than are at present paid.

It is announced that the marriage of Prince Oscar, second son of the King of Sweden, with the Princess Sophie, youngest sister of the reigning Duke of Nassau, has been determined on.

Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, was married to Count Louis de Cambaceres, on the 14th of Oct. at the chapel of the Tuileries.

The Madrid papers state that scarcity of food continues, and that important measures are to be taken in order to stop smuggling.

Tornado in Illinois.

We see by the Chicago papers, that the village of Littleton, situated about 15 miles from the Illinois river, was visited by a terrible tornado or whirlwind, on the 23d of last month, by which nearly every house in the town was destroyed, and several persons severely injured.

The Mayor of Port Lavaca, so soon as he was elected, pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves, and went to work at the repairing of one of the bridges, which was in so dilapidated a condition as to injure transportation. The Lavaca Herald thinks that Mr. Clow will make an efficient mayor.

DEPTH OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC.—From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the North Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. The deepest part of the Atlantic is probably between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is, at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau. The great circle distance between those two shore lines, is 1,600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet deep.

Gen. W. S. Harney.

This distinguished soldier and most successful Indian negotiator has but just returned from the subjugation of the warlike Sioux on the frontiers of Kansas and Nebraska, and forthwith the President and Secretary of War order him to put a final period to the Seminole hostilities in Florida. Gen Harney was the friend and protegee of Andrew Jackson, and having had experience in Florida, there can be no doubt that within six weeks after his arrival in the land of "sun, sand and flowers," no more will be heard of Indian disturbances in that quarter.—[N. Y. Times.]

The Albany Evening Journal printed its edition daily and semi-weekly, on Wednesday last, on an improved quality of Baswood paper. It is nearly two years since Mr. Beardsley undertook to make paper from wood fibres, and he has, it is said, succeeded at length in producing a very excellent article.

In Granada, Nicaragua, a few weeks since, Col. Alexander Jones, Paymaster of Walker's Army, was married to Miss Mary H. Mulgrave of New York. Col. J., was one of the original "fifty-six" who entered the country with Walker. This is the first American marriage that has taken place in Nicaragua.

The Amount of Rain Falling Yearly.

The following calculations, which we copy from the Philadelphia Daily Times, are strictly accurate, and will be found interesting to our readers:

The recent drought has naturally suggested the inquiry whether, with all our ingenious inventions and wonderful improvements we should ever be able to supply by artificial means the want of rain. Some of the results of this inquiry, as furnished by a scientific friend, may not be without interest to our readers.

On an average, there falls annually in rain and snow, in a space of ten miles square—taking for example, Philadelphia as the center—an amount of water sufficient to fill a reservoir one mile square and 370 feet deep, or enough to fill a reservoir half a mile square and 1,480 feet—more than a quarter of a mile—in depth. This is rather more than 370 million cubic yards, or seventy-four billions of gallons.

Again, there falls in rain and snow in the State of Pennsylvania every year, as much water as would fill a reservoir 460 miles long, one mile wide, and 370 feet deep. This is equivalent to above thirty-two cubic miles of water, 34,891 billions of gallons.

Again, supposing the same number of inches of rain, on average, to fall in all parts of the United States as in Pennsylvania, the annual aggregate of rain in the entire territory of our country, would amount to more than 2,100 cubic miles!

It is calculated that the Fairmount water-works are capable of raising twelve millions of gallons in twenty-four hours. They do not, however, usually raise more than seven or eight millions per day.—Assuming the daily quantity at eight millions, it would at this rate require 9,520 days, or more than twenty-five years for those works to raise as much water as on an average falls every year in the small space of ten miles square. More than eleven thousand years would be necessary in order to raise as much water as falls annually in the State of Pennsylvania, while more than seven hundred thousand years would be required in order to raise a quantity as great as falls every year in the territory of the United States.

A cubic mile of water is a short and simple phrase, easily written and quickly spoken, but the difficulty is for any human mind to form an adequate idea of it. Suppose a man to dip from one vessel to another a gallon at a time—he could not, under the most favorable circumstances, average more than a gallon in two seconds or thirty gallons per minute; now, if he should work at this rate night and day without the slightest intermission, it would require more than seventy-thousand years to dip out the number of gallons contained in a cubic mile.

In order, however, to form any just idea of the inimitable grandeur on which Nature conducts her operations, we must bear in mind, that the water which she designs for the refreshing of the earth, she raises, not like our artificial water-works, merely one, two, or three hundred feet, but high enough to supply water to every animal or vegetable existing on the face of the earth—from 13,000 to 14,000 feet for some of the mining districts of South America, and not less than 16,000 feet for the highest inhabited regions of Thibet.

The foregoing calculations may be relied on as correct. We have assumed the annual fall of rain at 44 1-2 inches, which is a trifle less than the yearly average, according to meteorological tables kept during the last fifteen years; 46,000 square miles have been taken as the area of Pennsylvania, and 3,000,000 square miles as the area of the entire territory of the United States.

The Miseries of a Modern Hero.
Lieutenant Dunham Massy, of the 19th English Regiment, in replying to an article which recently appeared in a contemporary, accusing him of an excessive amount of foolish vanity in believing himself a hero, denies, in a very proper tone of repudiation, this somewhat damaging accusation. He devoutly "thanks God that he is not such a fool" as to think himself a hero; indeed, taking his own estimate of the persecutions to which a hero is exposed, there are few, we apprehend, except the most eager for the world's applause, and for the sweet voices of the mob, who would consent to endure the civil attentions thus described by Mr. Massy.

"Sir, you do not know the miseries of being a hero. Penny-a-liners arrest your servants as they go of errands, and ask where you were born, where you were brought up, who was your grandfather, and who was your schoolmaster; and some day you see a hideous biographical caricature of yourself. A daguerrotypist seizes on you; an artist, pencil in hand, waylays you; an engraver puts your identity upon proof; invitations to public banquets come in upon you, on cards as large as dinner plates; young ladies, in prettily folded notes, solicit your autograph. You receive an overwhelming supply of tracts from ladies of a graver age; imaginary poets harass you with doggerel verses; authors of bad books send you copies of their tiresome works; you are stared at in the streets; when your carriage stops, your horse is provokingly patted on the neck; you are shouted at in the theatres. In fact, comfort and privacy are at an end.

Now, all this is very well for a strong, able, idle Crimean hero who likes the thing, and who has health and strength to bear it. But it is a very different thing, if by chance the unhappy victim, after six months lying on his back in one position in a Crimean hut, should return home and wish to enjoy quiet, and to have time to nurse a leg some two or three inches shorter and much feebler than his fellow—to think over the precautions necessary to preserve weak lungs in the moist climate of an Irish coming winter, and should have occasion two or three times a week to endure a very ugly ceremony, namely, the insertion of a probe some eight or ten inches into an open wound.

For my part, I give everybody notice that I am by no means the man to make a hero of, and that those who made me so should at once repent. Much better may easily be had. The crop is as plentiful as blackberries. Crimeans are everything now, are everywhere, and though wild looking and hirsute animals, are easily caught. I do not at all answer the description. I have not a single hair on my upper or lower lip. I do not wear a Turkish cap when I travel. I never smoke tobacco. Therefore, where others may be had for the asking, I beg to be allowed to abdicate the honors of heroism, and to remain in quiet."

Hurricane at Montreal.

A terrific hurricane passed over that city on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, tearing down chimneys and fences and doing great damage to buildings. The steamer Prince Albert, from St. Lambert, was driven on St. Helen's Island by the violence of the wind. The passengers received every hospitality from the garrison stationed there. Much damage has been done in exposed parts of the country.

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How to dress with Taste. Children's Clothes—How to cut and contrive them. Painting on Glass. Patchwork. The Dress-maker and the Milliner.

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One Hundred Pages of Reading will be given monthly. Godey's Splendid Engravings on steel. London, Paris and Philadelphia Fashions—Godey's four figured Colored Fashions. Embroidery Patterns, Model Cottages, Dress Making—with Diagrams to cut by.

Dress Patterns—Infants' and Children's dresses, with descriptions how to make them. All kinds of Crochet and Netting work.

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Dresses for Infants and Young Misses, Boys' Dresses, Capes and Cloaks of Fur in season, Patterns for Needle-work of all kinds and patterns to cut dresses by are given monthly.

Crochet and Netting Work in Colors, Slippers in Colors.

Drawing Lessons for Youth. Send in your orders soon, as we expect our list for 1857 will reach 100,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured.

We think we can show how much cheaper it is to take the Lady's Book at Three Dollars than any other magazine at Two Dollars. We will take a late number of both. The Two Dollar Magazine contained 36 articles, the Lady's Book 62.

The Two Dollar Magazine contained 32 engravings, the Lady's Book 36. The Two Dollar Magazine contained 64 pages, the Lady's Book 100.

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One copy, one year, \$3. Two copies, one year, \$5. Three copies, one year, \$7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making five copies \$10.

Eight copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies \$20.

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The present large circulation, with a continuation of the rapid accession to its subscription list since the 1st of January, averaging

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In order to render the Weekly American still more acceptable to its numerous readers, we propose during the present year to add largely to its attractive qualities, and in doing so shall spare neither labor nor expense to keep it in advance of all its contemporaries, as a

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CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER published in any of the Southern or Western States.

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We propose to greatly improve this department of the Weekly American, which will hereafter embrace the productions of the ablest and most popular world-renowned

WRITERS OF FICTION, with Literary selections that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. It will also contain original and select articles on Science and the Arts, with Miscellaneous Reading that will be both instructive and entertaining.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE is another great feature of the Weekly American, in which we are sure its readers for the past year will bear witness to its being without a superior among the Weekly papers of the country. Receiving regularly full files of European journals, our compendium of Foreign Intelligence is made up from the fountain head, and is furnished in interesting detail, with a care in selection that has given universal satisfaction.

THE DOMESTIC NEWS,

embracing the affairs of the whole country, as well as of our own State and the Local Matters of the City, is also a feature of the Weekly American that cannot fail to give to its new subscribers, as it has to its old friends, the most universal satisfaction. The many hundred copies weekly mailed by our city readers to their friends in the country, and absent relatives, is an evidence of its great superiority in this respect.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT will hereafter receive special attention, and a column will always be found on our fourth page containing a variety of useful and valuable information to the Farmer. It will embrace original and selected essays from the most able and experienced writers.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

has obtained a character for completeness and accuracy not surpassed by any other paper in the Union. As a basis of this assertion, it may be stated that at many flour-mills, stores, and distilleries, so much reliance is placed on its market reports, the sales of grain and other produce are made in advance, prices being, by mutual agreement, based upon the quotations given in its commercial review of the Baltimore markets. It also contains a regular report of the markets of Philadelphia and New York, with the latest reports of the Cattle markets of Baltimore and all the Northern cities.

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Club of seventy copies, one year, \$65.
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Postmasters and others raising Clubs of eight or more, will be entitled to one copy free of charge.

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To the wants of HIS GUESTS.

J. T. ALLEN.

Bellevue, Oct. 25, 1856.—1-tf

ST. MARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Wholesale & Retail Merchant,
CORNER OF MAIN AND GREGORY STREETS,
ST. MARY, IOWA.

HAS just received and now has for sale, a large assortment of selected merchandise adapted to the wants of all in this new and thriving community, which he can sell as cheap as can be offered elsewhere so high upon the Missouri river. His goods have been selected by an experienced purchaser, with special reference to the circumstances and wants of all classes of settlers in a new country. Ladies and gentlemen, children and youth, all can be supplied. Call and see for yourself. His stock consists of the following, among a great many other articles he cannot now enumerate: Among his

Dry Goods.
May be found Woollen and Satinet Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Linseys, Flannel, Red, White, Gray and Blue, Caspian Plaid, Cotton Goods, Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Unbleached, Blue and White, Drillings, Osnaburg, Red-Ticking, Hickory Checks, &c., &c.

Fancy Goods.
A beautiful assortment of fancy prints of every variety of style and pattern. Gingham, Lawns, Figured Alpaca, Bombazines, Bombazines, Shawls, Scarfs Handkerchiefs, Neck-erchiefs, Crapes, Muslin, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Clothing.
A well selected stock of Summer, Fall and Winter Clothing, consisting in part of fine Dress Coats, Pants and Vests; also, good Summer Clothing of all descriptions, and heavy Clothing for Fall and Winter wear. Also, Shirts, Knit Flannel Drawers and Undershirts, Socks, &c. Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, of various fashions, qualities and prices. Boots & Shoes, thick and thin, polished and unpollished, of every description, for Men, Women, and Children's use.

Groceries.
Crushed, Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Syrup Molasses, Golden Syrup, Superior Tea, Rio and Java Coffee, Sassafras, Ginger, Pepper, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Snuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Pickles, Pepper-Sauce, &c., &c.

Provisions.
A large assortment of Flour, of various qualities and prices; Corn Meal and all the various products of the Farm and Garden; Bacon, Fish, Kibb dried Apples, Peaches, Currants, Raisins, &c.

Hardware.
Stoves of various patterns, for Cooking and Heating rooms, Stove-pipe and Elbow, large and small Iron Kettles, Fryng Pans, Skillets, Hand-Irons, Shovels and Tongues, Manure and Hay Forks, Scythes, Shovels and Spades, Log and Trace Chains, Axes, Hammers, Pincers Iron and Steel, Nails, Horse-Rasps, Files Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Razors, Butts and Screws, Door Handles, Knobs, Locks, &c., &c.

Tinware.

A general assortment kept for household purposes.

Woodware.

Wash-tubs, Shakers Pails, Wood and Zinc Washboards.

Leather.

Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Cowhide, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, Linings and Morocco, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Lariats, Circling, Belly-bands, Driving-lines, Collars, Back-straps, Girths, Blind-bridles, &c., &c.

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A general assortment of Medicines, for Fevers, Fever and Ague, and the common complaints of the country. Cook's, Lee's, Sappenont's, Bragg's and Jaynes' Pills, Quinine, Tonics, and various kinds of Stimulants, Anodynes, Liniments, and other articles necessary for the sick and the invalid.

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